**GMAS Study Guide #3 – H7-H10** Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**For numbers 1-10 circle the correct answer:**

1. The “New South” envisioned by Henry Grady would
	1. Provide separate facilities for different races
	2. Maintain its southern heritage
	3. Rival the North economically
	4. Promote tourism
2. The racial unrest brought about the Leo Frank case resulted in the creation of a chapter of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), which called itself the Knights of
	1. Columbus
	2. Leo Frank
	3. Mary Phagan
	4. Stone Mountain
3. Poll taxes, the white primary, literacy tests, and the Grandfather Clause were all examples of
	1. Constitutional Amendments
	2. Black Disenfranchisement in Georgia
	3. Atlanta Campaign
	4. The Congressional Reconstruction
4. Besides the boll weevil, Georgia cotton farmers in the 1920s were hurt by
	1. Tornadoes
	2. Droughts
	3. Frosts
	4. Fires
5. Who was the extremely popular four (4) term governor of Georgia who fought **AGAINST** President Roosevelt’s New Deal policies? He claimed to be an advocate for rural farmers and the common man.
	1. Henry Grady
	2. Maynard Jackson
	3. Eugene Talmadge
	4. Jimmy Carter
6. Georgians did not feel the impact of the stock market crash, which led to the Great Depression, because
	1. The state was already in a depression
	2. Banks were protected by state insurance
	3. Citizens had little money to invest in the stock market
	4. The state constitution prohibited investing in the stock market
7. During World War II, this act allowed the US government to send billions of dollars in supplies and military equipment to allied countries in exchange for US Rights to their military bases
	1. Agricultural Adjustment Act
	2. Lend-Lease Act
	3. Civil Rights Act
	4. Rural Electrification Act
8. Why did Franklin D. Roosevelt spend so much time in Georgia?
	1. Roosevelt used the warm mineral waters in Warm Springs to ease his polio.
	2. Roosevelt was a native of Augusta and traveled widely across the state.
	3. Roosevelt’s wife was a native of Calhoun and visited relatives.
	4. Roosevelt had originally been a farmer in Georgia and loved the farm life here.
9. What Georgian is known as the “father of the two-ocean navy?” He was a strong advocate for the US military and served 25 terms in the US House of Representative.
	1. Herman Talmadge
	2. Richard B. Russell
	3. Carl Vinson
	4. Eugene Talmadge
10. After World War II, Georgia’s population shifted from rural to urban areas. Factors led to this movement included the destruction of the cotton crop by the boll weevil, the movement of African Americans or Blacks to northern cities, and the technological change in agricultural equipment which led to a lessened need for agricultural workers. This movement was known as?
	1. The Great Leap Forward
	2. The Great Migration
	3. The Trail of Tears
	4. The Great Depression

**For numbers 11-35, match the following terms with the correct definition, each term will only be used ONCE.**

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| --- |
| **TERMS** |
| Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) | Stock Market Crash of 1929 | Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) | Rural Electrification Act (REA) | Social Security Act (SSA) |
| Pearl Harbor | The Talented Tenth | Disenfranchisement | Booker T. Washington | Separate but Equal |
| World War I | Tom Watson | Anti-semitism | Bell Bomber Plant | William B. Hartsfield |
| W.E.B. Dubois | Richard B. Russell | Grandfather Clause | Alonzo Herndon  | The New South  |
| World War II | The New Deal | Dust Bowl | Franklin D. Roosevelt | Overproduction |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Factory located in Marietta, Georgia, that produced B-29 bombers for the U.S. war effort.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ American Naval base in Hawaii; a surprise attack on the base by Japanese forces on December 7, 1941 resulted in the U.S. entering World War II.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The New Deal program designed to build the capabilities to bring electricity to rural areas.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period after Reconstruction where political and community leaders in the South sought to diversify Georgia’s economy and bring Northern technology and/or investments into the state.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Supreme Court ruling that legalized racial segregation as long as the facilities were equally funded; however, this was rarely the case.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Name given to a period of time in the Midwest (1930-1936) characterized by drought, gigantic dust storms, and major agricultural damage.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New Deal program that provided retirement and unemployment insurance for American taxpayers.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Civil rights leader and college professor who fought for immediate social and political rights for African-Americans or Blacks.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ He is a true rags to riches story. Founder of the Atlanta Mutual Life Insurance Company, which offered insurance coverage to African-Americans or Blacks. He also opened 3 barber shops.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ To deprive a person the right to vote or rights of citizenship.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Educator, author, political activist, and orator; promoted the idea that African-Americans or Blacks should pursue economic and educational endeavors before seeking social and political equality.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The most destructive war in human history; America entered the war in 1941 after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A New Deal program that paid farmers a stipend not to grow crops in order to increase the price of agricultural products.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ W.E.B. Dubois’ concept of an elite group of college educated African-Americans or Blacks who would use their talents and position to eradicate segregation in American society.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lawyer, writer, and politician from Georgia; most well-known for his Rural Free Delivery Act. He was the leader of the Populist Party which supported farmers against the growth and industry in the South.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Disenfranchisement law that said if a person’s father could vote before the Civil War they would be able to vote as well.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hostility toward or discrimination against Jews as a religious, ethnic, or racial group. Reason behind the lynching of Leo Frank.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Major war primarily between European powers; U.S. entered the war in 1917.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A New Deal program that hired unemployed young men to work on public works projects.
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Governor of Georgia and U.S Senator, serving in the Senate for 38 years. At the age of 23 he was one of the youngest people to be elected to the GA General Assembly. Influential in bringing 15 military bases in the state, along with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and creating National School Lunch Program.
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Atlanta’s longest serving mayor who was instrumental in bring aviation to the city and worked with civil rights leaders during the civil rights movement. He often used the phrase for Atlanta as “the city too busy to hate.”
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The 32nd President of the United States from 1933 until his death at Warm Springs, Georgia in 1945; visited Georgia more than 40 times for his treatment of polio at Warm Springs
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Name given to a series of federal programs spearheaded by President Franklin Roosevelt in order to help the nation recover from the Great Depression.
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A factor that led to the Great Depression; farmers continued to produce record numbers of crop yield though the demand for agricultural products was limited; this drove the cost of these products down.
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A factor that led to the Great Depression. The major collapse that led to investors losing over 40 billion dollars.

**For numbers 36-50, write the correct answer(s) for the following questions. Please be sure to read it carefully:**

1. Where were Georgia’s two deep water ports during World War II? There were 187 Liberty hips constructed here.

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1. What were the laws called, that were created by state legislatures to deny African-Americans or Blacks citizenship rights? It was named after a fictional black character.

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1. Identify the **THREE (3)** powerful Georgia politicians who dominated Georgia politics for over 20 years. These three (3) men rotated between governor and US Senator from the 1870’s to 1890’s. They held the common interest in developing the railroad and mining industries in GA.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. A short lived political party (1892-1908) made up of farmers that were hostile to banks, railroads, and social elites. At the beginning, the party was made up of both whites and blacks. Georgian Tom Watson was a leader and presidential candidate for the party.

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1. A 48 hour riot in Atlanta caused by economic competition and false newspaper accounts of African-American or Black men attacking white women; several African-Americans or Blacks were killed during the riot.

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1. Trial where a Northern Jewish pencil factory manager was accused of murdering 13 year old Mary Phagan; found guilty of the crime and sentenced to death, his sentence was later reduced to life due to additional evidence. However, a group of men took Frank out of his prison cell and lynched him in Marietta.

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1. Insect whose larvae feed on cotton crops; decimated cotton production in the southeastern United States.

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1. Identify the **THREE (3)** men in the Three Governor’s Controversy, which made Georgia a nationwide laughing stock. The state of Georgia did not know who would be governor after Eugene Talmadge’s death.

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which ONE of those three men in the Three Governor’s Controversy, did the Georgia Supreme Court rule was the rightful governor of Georgia?

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1. Supreme Court case that established the separate but equal doctrine thus promoting segregation.

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1. A disenfranchising tactic that required voters to pay a fee in order to vote; this prevented poor blacks and whites from voting was known as?

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1. Legislation proposed by Georgia Congressman Tom Watson that provided free mail delivery to rural areas of the country was known as the?

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1. During the New South Era, what system provided convict labor to private parties such as railroad companies or plantation owners?

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1. What series of three large events (1881, 1885, and 1895) established to display Atlanta’s growth and industrial capabilities and to lure Northern investment to the region?

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1. Which Georgia City was home to Roosevelt’s “Little White House?”

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